



HF Happenings



South African Radio League * Suid-Afrikaanse Radioliga
Member Society of the International Amateur Radio Union since 1925
www.sarl.org.za www.iaru.org www.iaru-r1.org

No 625

October 2014

Thank you

Thank you to Tom-Victor, LA4LN, and Laszlo, HA5EA, for your very nice comments about HF Happenings.

It was great meeting up with you again at the IARU Region 1 General Conference in Albena, Bulgaria.

Register your JOTA station

Jamboree on the Air is now less than 3 weeks away, and stations are beginning to prepare for the biggest annual event in the Scouts calendar.

Over the weekend of 18 and 19 October over 500 000 Scouts around the world will make contact with each other through amateur radio.

Many local radio clubs assist the Scouts in their town by setting up stations especially for the weekend.

If you are involved with JOTA, whether as an individual, or with a club taking part, please register your station at <http://www.radio-scouting.org.uk/jotadb/>

More information about JOTA can be found at the World JOTA website at <http://jotajoti.info/>

Logging

The reasons for logging your amateur activity fall into three categories: legal, operational and personal. Legally, a log of your transmissions would be invaluable in proving your innocence in an interference complaint. Operationally, having a log of past contacts is a resource when filling out that DX QSL card that may have taken months to arrive. Person-

Your comments, suggestions and news items are welcome. If you have some DX news, contest news or something of interest, send it to zs4bs@netactive.co.za

ally, a log is like a personal radio history reminding you of the people and places you have talked to, the nets you participated in and contests you worked.

The hard-copy paper logbook is the traditional keeper of the contacts. The format of your log can be your own personal preference. By using an ordinary exercise book with bound pages, you can add information in the order that makes sense to you.

A number of computer logging programs are also available. Computer logs are configurable and can automatically keep track of a wide range of information. Many include tools to control modern software controllable rigs. Rotator control is also available with some and many will automatically generate a great circle map from your location to any other point on the globe. Time and date functions for UTC, local and daylight savings are standard but you can also find computer loggers that will display a grey line diagram for helping to plot propagation. There are also a number of logging programs available that are designed specifically to help you during contests and simplify submitting your contest log. (Heather, ZS6YE, and the YL Newsletter)

Daylight saving time

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Following from an item in the YL Newsletter. Thanks Heather, ZS6YE)

Daylight saving time (DST) or summer time is the practice of advancing clocks during summer months (that feature more daylight) so that people get up earlier in the morning and experience more daylight in the evening. Typically, users of DST adjust clocks forward one hour near the start of spring and adjust them backward in the autumn.

The New Zealander George Vernon Hudson first proposed the modern idea of daylight saving in 1895. Germany and Austria-Hungary organized the first implementation, starting on 30 April 1916. Many countries have used it at various times since then, most consistently since the energy crisis of the 1970s.

The practice has received both advocacy and criticism. Putting clocks forward benefits retailing, sports, and other activities that exploit sunlight after working hours, but can cause problems for evening entertainment and for other activities tied to the sun (such as farming) or to darkness (such as fireworks shows). Although some

early proponents of DST aimed to reduce evening use of incandescent lighting (formerly a primary use of electricity), modern heating and cooling usage patterns differ greatly, and research about how DST currently affects energy use is limited or contradictory.

Problems sometimes caused by DST clock shifts include: they complicate timekeeping, and can disrupt meetings, travel, billing, record keeping, medical devices, heavy equipment, and

sleep patterns. Software can often adjust computer clocks automatically, but this can be limited and error-prone, particularly when various jurisdictions change the dates and timings of DST changes.

Rationale

October

- 2 - SARL 80 m QSO Party
- 3 - Schools close
- 3 to 6 - The Two Oceans Hermanus Whale Festival
- 4 - Spring QRP Contest; RTA in Port Elizabeth; HABEX Launch; Yom Kippur
- 5 - RSGB 21/28 MHz Contest
- 6 - World Habitat Day
- 11 and 12 - AWA AM/SSB Contest
- 13 - Schools open
- 16 - RAE
- 17 to 19 - JOTA
- 18 - CQ Hou Koers
- 25 and 26 - CQ WW DX
- 31 to 2 Nov - Vredefort Dome Festival

November

- 1 - RTA in Cape Town; RaDAR Contest
- 9 - Remembrance Sunday; PEARS HF Contest
- 11 - Armistice Day
- 15 and 16 - SARL National Field Day; SARL VHF/UHF Contest
- 29 and 30 - CQ WW DX CW Contest

Industrialized societies generally follow a clock-based schedule for daily activities that does not change throughout the course of the year. The time of day that individuals begin and end work or school and the coordination of mass transit, for example, usually remains constant year-round. In contrast, an agrarian society's daily routines for work and personal conduct are more likely governed by the length of daylight hours and solar time, which change seasonally (in most places the day's daylight is longer in summer and shorter in winter), due to the Earth's axial tilt. This effect is greater as one moves away from the equator.

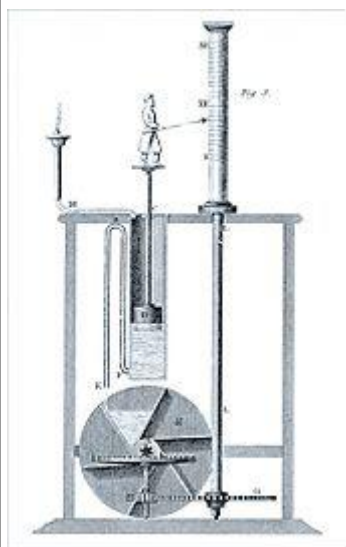
By synchronously resetting all clocks in a region to be one hour ahead of Standard Time (one hour "fast"), individuals who follow such a year-round schedule will wake an hour earlier than they would have otherwise. They will begin and complete daily work routines an hour earlier and they will have an extra hour of daylight after their workday activities. However, they will have one less hour of day-



G. V. Hudson invented modern DST, proposing it first in 1895.



light at the start of each day, making the policy less practical during winter.



Ancient water clock that lets hour lengths vary with season.

While the times of sunrise and sunset change at roughly equal rates as the seasons change, proponents of Daylight Saving Time argue that most people prefer a greater increase in daylight hours after the typical "nine-to-five" workday. Supporters have also argued that DST decreases energy consumption by reducing the need for lighting and heating, but the actual effect on overall energy use is heavily disputed.

The manipulation of time at higher latitudes (e.g. Iceland, Nunavut or Alaska) has little impact on daily life, because the length of day and night changes more extremely throughout the seasons (in comparison to other latitudes) and thus sunrise and sunset times are significantly out of sync with standard working hours regardless of manipulations of the clock. DST is also of little use for locations near the equator, because these regions see only a small variation in daylight throughout the year.

History

Although they did not fix their schedules to the clock in the modern sense, ancient civilizations adjusted daily schedules to the sun more flexibly than modern DST does, often dividing daylight into twelve hours regardless of day length, so that each daylight hour was longer during summer. For example, Roman water clocks had different scales for different months of the year: at Rome's latitude, the third hour from sunrise, *hora tertia*, started by modern standards at 09:02 solar time and lasted 44 minutes at the winter solstice, but at the summer solstice, it started at 06:58 and lasted 75 minutes. After ancient times, equal-length civil hours eventually supplanted unequal so civil time no longer varies

by season. Unequal hours are still used in a few traditional settings, such as some Mount Athos monasteries and all Jewish ceremonies.

During his time as an American envoy to France, Benjamin Franklin, publisher of the old English proverb, "Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," anonymously published a letter suggesting that Parisians economize on candles by rising earlier to use morning sunlight. This 1784 satire proposed taxing shutters, rationing candles, and waking the public by ringing church bells and firing cannons at sunrise. Franklin did not propose DST; like ancient Rome, 18th-century Europe did not keep precise schedules. However, this soon changed as rail and communication networks came to require a standardization of time unknown in Franklin's day.

Modern DST was first proposed by the New Zealand entomologist George Vernon Hudson, whose shift-work job gave him leisure time to collect insects, and led him to value after-hours daylight. In 1895, he presented a paper to the Wellington Philosophical Society proposing a two-hour daylight-saving shift, and after considerable interest was expressed in Christchurch, New Zealand, he followed up in an 1898 paper. Many publications credit DST's proposal to the prominent English builder and outdoorsman William Willett, who independently conceived DST in 1905 during a pre-breakfast ride, when he observed with dismay how many Londoners slept through a large part of a summer's day. An avid golfer, he also disliked cutting short his round at dusk. His solution was to advance the clock during the summer months, a proposal he published two years later. The proposal was taken up by the Liberal Member of Parliament (MP) Robert Pearce, who introduced the first Daylight Saving Bill to the House of Commons on 12 February 1908. A select committee was set up to examine the issue, but Pearce's bill did not become law, and several other bills failed in the following years. Willett lobbied for the proposal in the UK until his death in 1915.

Starting on 30 April 1916, Germany and its World War I ally Austria-Hungary were the first to use DST (German: *Sommerzeit*) as a way to conserve coal during



Current Summits-on-the-Air (SOTA) activities are announced at www.sotawatch.org And more SOTA information can be found at www.sota.org.uk and www.zs4bfn.co.za/sota.asp

wartime. Britain, most of its allies, and many European neutrals soon followed suit. Russia and a few other countries waited until the next year and the United States adopted it in 1918.

Broadly speaking, Daylight Saving Time was abandoned in the years after the war (with some notable exceptions including Canada, the UK, France and Ireland for example). However, it was brought back for periods in many different places during the following decades, and commonly during the Second World War. It became widely adopted, particularly in North America and Europe starting in the 1970s because of the 1970s energy crisis.

Since then, the world has seen many enactments, adjustments and repeals. For specific details, an overview is available at Daylight saving time by country http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daylight_saving_time_by_country.

DST is generally not observed near the equator, where sunrise times do not vary enough to justify it. Some countries observe it only in some regions; for example, southern Brazil observes it while equatorial Brazil does not. Only a minority of the world's population uses DST because Asia and Africa generally do not observe it.

South Africa observed a daylight saving time of GMT + 3:00 between 20 September 1942 and 21 March 1943 and then from 19 September 1943 to 21 March 1944.

African Islands

IOTA frequencies

CW: 28 040 24 920 21 040 18 098 14 040 10 114 7 030 3 530 kHz

SSB: 28 560 28 460 24 950 21 260 18 128 14 260 7 055 3 760 kHz

AF-024 - S7, Inner Islands. Kasimir, DL2SBY, gets on the air as S79KB, first between 4 and 9 October from Mahe, then from 9 to 18 October from Praslin. QSL via home call, direct or via the bureau.

AF-040 - 5Z, Coast Province North Group. Markus, DJ4EL activates Lamu Island as 5Z4/DJ4EL from 4 to 19 October on SSB. QSL via DJ4EL. Direct, via the bureau and LoTW.

FR, Reunion Island. Diego, F4HAU will be active holiday style as FR/F4HAU from Reunion Island (AF-016) on 9 to 12 and 18 to 24 October, while on 13 to 17 October he will be active as 3B9/F4HAU from Rodrigues Island (AF-017). He will operate SSB on 40 to 10 metres. QSLs via home call.

EA8, Canary Islands. Alex, RA1A, will once again be active as EA8/RA1A, a Single-Op/Single-Band (15 m)/High-Power entry in the CQ WW DX SSB Contest (25 and 26 October). Activity will be from the island of Tenerife, Canary Islands (AF-004), CQ zone 33. QSL via RN3RQ and LoTW.

African DX

7Q, Malawi. Karl, DK2WV, will be active again as 7Q7VW from Radio Dinosaur FM - Karonga Museum, Karonga, Malawi from 1 to 21 October. He will operate CW, SSB and RTTY on 160 to 6 metres. QSL via home call, direct or via the bureau.

9J, Zambia. To commemorate the 50th anniversary of Zambian independence, look for Brian, 9J2BO, to be active from Lusaka, Zambia as 9I50JO between 15 and 31 October 2014. He will be active on all HF bands. QSL goes via G3TEV.

Contest Calendar

This week's contests compiled by Bruce Horn, WA7BNM. The period covered is 29 September to 6 October 2014

CWops Mini-CWT Test

13:00 - 14:00 UTC and 19:00 - 20:00 UTC 1 October and 03:00 - 04:00 UTC 2 October

Mode: CW

Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m

Classes: Single Op - QRP, low or high



Max power: HP: >100 watts; LP: 100 watts;
QRP: 5 watts

Exchange: Member: Name and member no;
non-Member: Name and state, province or
country

Work stations: Once per band

QSO Points: 1 point per QSO

Multipliers: Each call once

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO
points x total mults

Submit logs by: 04:00 UTC 4 October 2014

Post log summary at:

<http://www.hornucopia.com/3830score/>

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at: <http://www.cwops.org/cwt.html>

SARL 80 m QSO Party

17:00 - 20:00 UTC 2 October

Mode: SSB

Bands: 80 m Only

Classes: Single Op

Exchange: call signs of each station, a signal
report and the operator's names

QSO Points: 10 points per QSO with South
African station; 15 points per QSO with non-
South African station

Multipliers: (none)

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO
points

Submit logs by: 11 October 2014

E-mail logs to: zs5lp@vodamail.co.za

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at:

[http://www.sarl.org.za/Document_Store/CON
T_20140101_SARL_Contest_Manual_2014.pdf](http://www.sarl.org.za/Document_Store/CON
T_20140101_SARL_Contest_Manual_2014.pdf)

NRAU 10 m Activity Contest

17:00 - 18:00 UTC (CW), 18:00 - 19:00 UTC
(SSB), 19:00 - 20:00 UTC (FM) and 20:00 -
21:00 UTC 2 October (Dig)

Mode: CW, SSB, FM, Digital

Bands: 10 m Only

Classes: (none)

Exchange: RS(T) and 6-character grid square

QSO Points: (see rules)

Multipliers: (none)

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO
points

Submit logs by: 16 October 2014

Upload log at:

http://ua9qcq.com/en/submit_log.php?lang=en

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at: [http://www.nrau.net/activity-
contests/below-30mhz.html](http://www.nrau.net/activity-
contests/below-30mhz.html)

NCCC RTTY Sprint

01:45 - 02:15 UTC 3 October

Mode: RTTY

Bands: (see rules)

Classes: (none)

Exchange: (see rules)

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO
points x total mults

Submit logs by: 5 October 2014

E-mail logs to: (none)

Post log summary at:

<http://www.3830scores.com/>

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at:

<http://www.ncccsprint.com/rttyns.html>

NCCC Sprint

02:30 - 03:00 UTC 3 October

Mode: (see rules)

Bands: (see rules)

Classes: (none)

Exchange: (see rules)

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO
points x total mults

Submit logs by: 5 October 2014

E-mail logs to: (none)

Post log summary at:

<http://www.3830scores.com/>

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at:

<http://www.ncccsprint.com/rules.html>

German Telegraphy Contest

07:00 - 10:00 UTC 3 October

Mode: CW

Bands: 80, 40 m

Classes: QRP; LP; HP; SWL

Max power: HP: >100 watts; LP: 100 watts;
QRP: 5 watts

Exchange: DL: RST and LDK; non-DL: RST

Work stations: Once per band

QSO Points: 1 point per QSO; 2 points per
QSO with club station of sponsoring club (see
rules)

Multipliers: (none)



Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points

Submit logs by: 31 October 2014

E-mail logs to: dtc@agcw.de

Mail logs to: Wolfgang Schwarz, DK9VZ, In den Bleichwiesen 7, D-65779 Kelkheim, Germany

Find rules at:

<http://www.agcw.org/index.php/en/contests-and-cw-activities/german-telegraphy-contest-dtc>

YLRL DX/NA YL Anniversary Contest

14:00 UTC 3 October to 02:00 UTC 5 October

Mode: CW, SSB, Digital

Bands: Any

Classes: (none)

Max operating hours: 24

Exchange: Serial no, RS(T) and ARRL Section, province or country

Work stations: Once per band

QSO Points: W/VE Stations: 1 point per W/VE

QSO; W/VE Stations: 2 points per DX QSO;

DX Stations: 1 point per QSO with same continent; DX Stations: 2 points per QSO with different continent

Multipliers: Each section, province, country once

Power factor: x 1,5 for 5 - 100 W

Power factor: x 3 for 5 W or less

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults x power factor

Submit logs by: 3 November 2014

E-mail logs to: kc8pky2004@sbcglobal.net

Mail logs to: Linda Metz, KC8PKY, 7626 Dacosta, Detroit, MI 48129, USA

Find rules at:

<http://ylrl.org/index.php/contests-and-dx-awards>

15-Meter SSTV Dash Contest

00:00 UTC 4 October to 23:59 UTC 5 October

Mode: SSTV

Bands: 15 m Only

Classes: Single Op - QRP, low or high; Multi-Single

Max power: HP: >150 watts; LP: 150 watts; QRP: 10 watts

Exchange: WSSTVC-Member: RSV, "W" and 4-digit member no; non-Members: RSV and serial no

QSO Points: 1 point per QSO with same country; 3 points per QSO with different country same continent; 5 points per QSO with different continent

Multipliers: Each country once; Each WSSTVC member once

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults

Submit logs by: 20 October 2014

E-mail logs to: (none)

Upload log at:

<http://contests.wsstvc.org/submit-log/cabrillo/>

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at:

<http://contests.wsstvc.org/rules/>

TARA PSK Rumble Contest

00:00 - 24:00 UTC 4 October

Mode: PSK

Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6 m

Classes: Normal (100 W); Great (20 W); Super (5 W); SWL

Exchange: W/VE/JA/VK: Name and Call Area; Other: Name and Country

Work stations: Once per band

QSO Points: 1 point per QSO

Multipliers: Each country once per band; Each W/VE/JA/VK call area once per band

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults

Submit logs by: 1 November 2014

E-mail logs to: (none)

Post log summary at:

http://www.n2ty.org/seasons/tara_rumble_score.html

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at:

http://www.n2ty.org/seasons/tara_rumble_rules.html

Oceania DX Phone Contest

Phone: 08:00 UTC 4 October to 08:00 UTC 5 October

Mode: Phone

Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m



Classes: Single Op All Band - QRP, low or high; Single Op Single Band - QRP, low or high; Multi-One; Multi-Two; Multi-Multi; SWL
 Max power: HP: 1 500 watts; LP: 100 watts
 Exchange: RS and serial no
 Work stations: Once per band
 QSO Points: 20 points per 160 m QSO; 10 points per 80 m QSO; 5 points per 40 m QSO; 1 point per 20 m QSO; 2 points per 15 m QSO; 3 points per 10 m QSO
 Multipliers: Each prefix once per band
 Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
 Submit logs by: 31 October 2014
 E-mail logs to: ph@oceaniadxcontest.com
 Web-to-Cabrillo form: <http://www.b4h.net/cabforms/oceaniadxssb.cab.php>
 Mail logs to: Oceania DX Contest, PO Box 21088, Little Lonsdale Street, Victoria 8011, Australia
 Find rules at: <http://www.oceaniadxcontest.com/rules.pdf>

Russian WW Digital Contest

12:00 UTC 4 October to 11:59 UTC 5 October
 Mode: BPSK63, RTTY
 Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
 Classes: Single Op All Bands (QRP/High); Single Op Low Bands; Single Op High Bands; Multi-One
 Max power: HP: 100 watts; QRP: 5 watts
 Exchange: UA: RST(Q) and 2-character oblast code; non-UA: RST(Q) and QSO no
 Work stations: Once per band per mode (see rules)
 QSO Points: (see rules)
 Multipliers: Each DXCC country once per band; Each oblast once per band
 Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
 Submit logs by: 23:59 UTC 10 October 2014
 Upload log at: http://ua9qcq.com/en/submit_log.php?lang=en
 Mail logs to: (none)
 Find rules at: <http://www.rdrclub.ru/rdrclub-news/russian-ww-digital-contest/51-rus-ww-digi-rules>

GTC CW Cup

12:00 UTC 4 October to 12:00 UTC 5 October
 Mode: CW
 Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
 Classes: Single Op; Single Op QRP
 Max power: non-QRP: >5 watts; QRP: 5 watts
 Exchange: GTC Members: RST, "GTC" and 3-digit member number; non-GTC: RST and "NM"
 Work stations: Once per band
 QSO Points: 100 points per QSO with SZ1SV; 10 points per QSO with GTC members; 5 points per QSO with non-members
 Multipliers: Each GTC member once per band
 Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
 Submit logs by: 30 October 2014
 E-mail logs to: sv5dki@rho.forthnet.gr
 Mail logs to: (none)
 Find rules at: <http://www.raag.org/displayITM1.asp?ITMID=786&LANG=EN>

TRC DX Contest

12:00 UTC 4 October to 12:00 UTC 5 October
 Mode: CW, SSB
 Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
 Classes: Single Op All Band - CW, SSB or mixed- low or high; Single Op All Band QRP; Single Op 3 Band - low or high; Single Op Single Band - low or high; Multi-Single
 Max power: HP: >100 W; LP: 100 W; QRP: 5 W
 Exchange: TRC Members: RST and "TRC"; non-TRC Members: RST and ITU Zone no
 Work stations: Once per mode per band
 QSO Points: 10 points per QSO with TRC member; 1 point per QSO with non-TRC member; 1 point per QSO between TRC members
 Multipliers: Each ITU zone once per band; Each country once per band
 Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
 Submit logs by: 12 October 2014
 E-mail logs to: trcdxc@trcdx.org
 Upload log at: http://ua9qcq.com/en/submit_log.php?lang=en
 Mail logs to: Atanas Kolev, PO Box 49, 6100 Kazanlak, Bulgaria
 Find rules at: <http://www.trcdx.org/trcdxc/index.html>

WAB HF Phone



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 And more SOTA information can be found at www.sota.org.uk and www.zs4bfn.co.za/sota.asp

12:00 UTC 4 October to 12:00 UTC 5 October

Mode: Phone

Bands: 20, 15, 10 m

Classes: Single Op - fixed, mobile or portable;
Multi-Op - fixed, mobile or portable

QRP; SWL - fixed, mobile or portable

Max power: non-QRP: >10 watts; QRP: 10 watts

Exchange: British Isles: RS, serial no and
WAB square; other: RS, serial no and country

QSO Points: (see rules)

Multipliers: (see rules)

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO
points x total mults

Submit logs by: 26 October 2014

E-mail logs to: aebbooks@ntlworld.com

Mail logs to: Tony Beardsley, G3XKT, 14 York
Avenue, Sandiacre, Nottingham NG10 5HB,
United Kingdom

Find rules at:

<http://wab.intermip.net/Contest%20Rules.php#HFRules>

New Jersey QSO Party

16:00 UTC 4 October to 03:59 UTC 5 October
and 14:00 - 20:00 UTC 5 October

Mode: CW, Phone

Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m

Classes: Single Op - QRP, low or high; Multi-
Op - QRP, low or high; Mobile/Rover/Portable
(QRP/Low); 2 m FM

Rookie as overlay to any other class

Max power: HP: 150 W or greater; LP: <150 W;
QRP: 5 W

Exchange: NJ: RS(T) and county; non-NJ:
RS(T) and state, province or "DX"

Work stations: Once per band per mode

QSO Points: 1 point per phone QSO; 2 points
per CW QSO; 100 bonus points for at least
one QSO with K2TD

Multipliers: NJ Station: Each NJ county,
state (other than NJ), VE province, 1 DX once
Non-NJ Station: Each NJ county once

Power: 2 X - QRP, 1 X - LP/HP

Score Calculation: Total score = (total QSO
points x total mults x power mult) and bonus
points

Submit logs by: 25 October 2014

E-mail logs to: njqp@comcast.net

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at:

http://www.k2td-bcrc.org/njqp/njqp_rules.html

California QSO Party

16:00 UTC 4 October to 22:00 UTC 5 October

Mode: CW, Phone

Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6, 2 m

Classes: Single Op - QRP, low or high - fixed,
county expedition, mobile, school, YL, youth or
new tester; Multi-Single - QRP, low or high
- fixed, county expedition, mobile, school, YL,
youth or new tester; Multi-Multi - QRP, low
or high - fixed, county expedition, mobile,
school, YL, youth or new tester

Max operating hours: 24 hours for single ops
with 15 minute off times; 30 hours for multi-
ops

Max power: HP: >200 watts; LP: 200 watts;
QRP: 5 watts

Exchange: CA: Serial no and County; non-CA:
Serial no and state, VE area or country

Work stations: Once per mode per band per
county

QSO Points: 2 points per phone QSO; 3 points
per CW QSO

Multipliers: CA Stations: States, VE areas
once; non-CA Stations: CA counties once

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO
points x total mults

Submit logs by: 31 October 2014

E-mail logs to: (see rules, web upload pre-
ferred)

Upload log at:

<http://robot.cqp.org/cqp/logsubmit-form.html>

Mail logs to: NCCC, c/o Alan Eshleman, K6SRZ,
210 Nila Mae Way, Penngrove, CA 94951, USA

Find rules at: <http://www.cqp.org/Rules.html>

International HELL-Contest

16:00 - 18:00 UTC 4 October (80 m) and
09:00 - 11:00 UTC 5 October (40 m)

Mode: Hell

Bands: 80, 40 m

Classes: Single Op; SWL

Exchange: RST and QSO no

QSO Points: 1 point per QSO; 1 point per QTC

Multipliers: Each WAE/DXCC country once;
Each JA/W/VE call area once

Score Calculation: Total score = (total QSO
points and total QTC points) x total mults



Submit logs by: 19 October 2014

E-mail logs to: do1npf@darc.de

Mail logs to: Peter Frank, DO1NPF, Postfach 11
19, 90515 Altdorf, Germany

Find rules at:

<http://www.darc.de/de/referate/ukw-funksport/hf-hell-wettbewerb/teilnahmebedingungen/>

EU Autumn SSB Sprint

16:00 - 19:59 UTC 4 October

Mode: SSB

Bands: 80, 40, 20 m

Classes: Single Op - low or high

Max power: HP: >100 W; LP: 100 W

Exchange: your call sign, other station's call sign, serial no and name

Work stations: Once per band

QSO Points: 1 point per QSO

Multipliers: (none)

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points

Submit logs by: 19 October 2014

E-mail logs to: eusprint@kkn.net

Mail logs to: Dave Lawley, G4BUO, Carramore,
Coldharbour Road, Penshurst, Kent TN11 8EX,
England

Find rules at:

<http://www.eu-sprint.com/index.php?page=140&lang=g>

4 State 4x4 QRP Sprint

17:00 - 21:00 UTC 4 October

Mode: Any

Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m

Classes: Single Op

Max power: 5 watts

Exchange: 4SQRP Members: RST, state, province or country and 4x4; Non-Members: RST, state, province or country and power

Work stations: Once per band

QSO Points: (see rules)

Multipliers: (none)

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points

Submit logs by: 15 October 2014

E-mail logs to: 4x4@4sgrp.com

Mail logs to: (none)

Find rules at:

http://www.4sgrp.com/FourByFour/2014_4x4_rules.pdf

UBA ON SSB Contest

06:00 - 10:00 UTC 5 October

Mode: SSB

Bands: 80 m Only

Classes: (none)

Exchange: ON: RS, serial no and ON Section; non-ON: RS and serial no

QSO Points: 3 points per QSO with Belgian station

Multipliers: Each UBA Section

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults

Submit logs by: 26 October 2014

E-mail logs to: ubaon@uba.be

Mail logs to: Welters Leon, ON5 WL,
Borgstraat 80, B-2580 Beerzel, Belgium

Find rules at:

<http://www.uba.be/en/hf/contest-rules/on-contest>

RSGB 21/28 MHz Contest

07:00 - 19:00 UTC 5 October

Mode: CW, SSB

Bands: 15, 10 m

Classes: Open - single op or multi-op - UK or overseas - CW, SSB or mixed; Restricted - single op or multi-op - UK or overseas - CW, SSB or mixed; QRP - single op or multi-op - UK or overseas - CW, SSB or mixed; SWL - UK or overseas

Max power: Restricted: 100 watts; QRP: 10 watts

Exchange: UK: RS(T), serial no and UK District Code; non-UK: RS(T) and serial no

Work stations: Once per band per mode

QSO Points: UK Stations: 3 points per QSO with overseas stations; Overseas Stations: 3 points per QSO with UK stations

Multipliers: UK Stations: Each DXCC country once per band per mode (JA, W, VE, VK, ZL and ZS call areas count as countries); Overseas Stations: Each UK district once per band per mode

Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults

Submit logs by: 20 October 2014



Upload log at: <http://www.rsgbcc.org/cgi-bin/hfenter.pl>

Mail logs to: RSGB-G3UFY, 77 Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR7 7AF, England

Find rules at:

<http://www.rsgbcc.org/hf/rules/2014/r2128.shtml>

Next Week's Contests

ARS Spartan Sprint, 01:00 - 03:00 UTC 7 October

CWops Mini-CWT Test, 13:00 - 14:00 UTC, 19:00 - 20:00 UTC 8 October and 03:00 - 04:00 UTC 9 October

RSGB 80 m Club Sprint, CW, 19:00 - 20:00 UTC 8 October

10-10 International 10-10 Day Sprint, 00:01 - 23:59 UTC 10 October

NCCC RTTY Sprint Ladder, 01:45 - 02:15 UTC 10 October

NCCC Sprint, 02:30 - 03:00 UTC 10 October

Makrothen RTTY Contest, 00:00 - 07:59 UTC, 16:00 - 23:59 UTC 11 October and 08:00 - 15:59 UTC 12 October

Oceania DX Contest, CW, 08:00 UTC 11 October to 08:00 UTC 12 October

Scandinavian Activity Contest, SSB, 12:00 UTC 11 October to 12:00 UTC 12 October

QRP ARCI Fall QSO Party, 12:00 UTC 11 October to 24:00 UTC 12 October

SKCC Weekend Sprintathon, 12:00 UTC 11 October to 24:00 UTC 12 October

Arizona QSO Party, 16:00 UTC 11 October to 06:00 UTC 12 October and 14:00 - 23:59 UTC 12 October

EU Autumn Sprint, CW, 16:00 - 19:59 UTC 11 October

Pennsylvania QSO Party, 16:00 UTC 11 October to 05:00 UTC 12 October and 13:00 - 22:00 UTC 12 October

FISTS Fall Sprint, 17:00 - 21:00 UTC 11 October

PODXS 070 Club 160 m Great Pumpkin Sprint,

20:00 local 11 October to 02:00 local 12 October

North American Sprint, RTTY, 00:00 - 04:00 UTC 12 October

UBA ON Contest, CW, 06:00 - 09:00 UTC 12 October

History this Week

Week starting 29 September 2014

1452 - First printed book published, the Bible by Johann Guttenberg

1608 - Hans Lippershey offers Dutch government a new invention, the telescope

1846 - Dr William Thomas Green Morton first public use of ether

1906 - The second international conference on wireless telegraphy in Berlin adopted "SOS" as the international distress signal, replacing the call sign CQD

1908 - Henry Ford introduces the Model T car (costs \$825)

1913 - US Federal Income Tax signed into law at 1% (Oh wish!!)

1936 - Radio used for first time for a US presidential campaign

1952 - First video recording on magnetic tape, Los Angeles, Ca



SARL National Field Day

10:00 to 10:00 UTC

15 and 16 November 2014

160 to 10 metres

CW, SSB and Digital

also

SARL VHF/UHF Contest

Items used with acknowledgement to The ARRL Letter, Amateur Radio Newslines, OPDX Bulletin, 425 DX Bulletin, DXNL DX Newsletter, ARRL DX News, WIA-News, the RSGB News, Southgate ARC News, DxCoffee and the Islands, Castles & Portable Operations Bulletin



Current Summits-on-the-Air (SOTA) activities are announced at www.sotawatch.org 10
And more SOTA information can be found at www.sota.org.uk and www.zs4bfn.co.za/sota.asp